

401 KAR 55:005. Significant harm criteria.

RELATES TO: KRS 224.20-110, 224.20-110, 224.20-120

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 224.10-100

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 224.10-100 requires the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet to prescribe administrative regulations for the prevention, abatement, and control of air pollution. This administrative regulation defines those levels of pollutant concentration which must be prevented in order to avoid significant harm to the health of persons.

Section 1. Purpose. Notwithstanding any other provision of the administrative regulations of the Division for Air Quality, this chapter is designed to prevent ambient pollutant concentrations at any location from reaching the following levels which could cause significant harm to the health of persons.

(1) Sulfur dioxide: 2,620 micrograms per cubic meter (1.0 ppm), twenty-four (24) hour average.

(2) Particulate: matter, measured as PM₁₀: 600 micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average.

(3) Carbon monoxide: 57.5 milligrams per cubic meter (fifty (50) ppm), eight (8) hour average. 86.3 milligrams per cubic meter (seventy-five (75) ppm), four (4) hour average. 144 milligrams per cubic meter (125 ppm), one (1) hour average.

(4) Ozone: 1,200 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 ppm), one (1) hour average.

(5) Nitrogen dioxide: 3,750 micrograms per cubic meter (two (2.0) ppm), one (1) hour average. 938 micrograms per cubic meter (five-tenths (0.5) ppm), twenty-four (24) hour average. (5 Ky.R. 378; eff. 6-6-1979; 14 Ky.R. 1624; eff. 4-14-1988; TAm eff. 8-9-2007; Crt eff. 9-12-2018.)